(li) Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Cachin Shipyard Limited and Minutes 01 the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

REPORT OF. ON-THE^SHOP. STUDY visit MMITTEE ON THE WESGFAltE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्री रंगाधिकिशन मालवीय (मध्य-प्रदेश) : मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण सम्बन्धी समिति द्वारा फरवरी, 1987 के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइन्स, नई दिल्ली के मुख्यालय का मौके पर किये गए अध्ययन पर प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

•STATEMENT

He. *GmWmm* btSKfaeYs for the week Commencing the 27th April, 1987.

JHE AGISTER OF STATE TN THE MINISTRY OP PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR1S(SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, I beg to announce that the Government Business in thi$_s$ House for the next week will consist of.. Consideration of any item of Gov ernment Business carried over from to day's Order Paper..

2. Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) fiftl 19S7.

(i>) The Merchant Shipping (Am-^ endment) Bfffl, 1987, as passed by Lok Sabha. '

(c) the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1987, as passed by M Sabha.

(d) The Parsi Mirriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

3. 'Diffcussioh on the working of the Ministry of Defence.

Discussion on the working of (be Ministry of Ecternal Allairs

MR. CHAIRMAN; Now we take up oisenssien On the working of the Ministry of External Affairs. Shri M. S. Gurupa-4aswamy.

SHRI JASWANT *$mm* ORajftWhaa): Sir, there is nobody from the Ministry.

MJt. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. will yon see that some Minister from the Extfernal Affairs comes—some representative from the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRIM.. S. GUROTAOASWAMY (Karnataka): Sh-, foreign afiair$_s$ of a country...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATt MOHSTNA KIDWAI): No Zero Hour here?

SHRI LAL K. AiJVANl (Madhya pra desh): Need for Zero Hour fs being emphasised by the Ministers. It fe really unfair to the House that the Member is initiating a debate and the External Affairs Minister is not there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let ite reintroduce it. It gives a. surprise and some amount of gimmick at least.

MR, CHAIRMAN*. There re other Cabinet Ministers who have joint respan-. sibility, hut I have alreday...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: May *I* point out yesterday perhaps it was suggested that 6B Thursday next we take up discuss ion on the media, but I am told that Thursday is a hon-official day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked all the leaders to see me in my ch-mjber.

SHRI LAL ADVANI: It is all right. You tan decide just now. We can have it earner.

, MR. CHAIRMAN: We will disenss it in my room. You can come to my room a little later, Mr. Gurupadaswamy also to come, t want consult you on this matter,

SHRI M. f. OURUPAJ3ASWAHIY: The foreign affairs of country are not important than domestic. affairs. In my view 4JMJy are the two sides *of* the same coin.

Once upon a time the foerign affairs was regarded as: a close. and exclusive preserve *tft* a professional diplomat; Even sometimes it was regarded as the -Ciade-[4] relja ot the Government of the day. But no Jpngisr now, partly because the foeiga affairs are influencing not only global poli . tucg -and the international relations of» countries hut they also influence tremendously the 'domestic developments or any country. —big and small. So, Sir, foreign affairs being very- vital for a nation, there . Should not be'any ad hoc perfunctory approach to the problems of international politics. But, of late, I am sorry to say that there is, a singular lack of any system^ lack of comprehensive approach,. 'scientific study and great. involvement' of sister agencies of the Government and. all the people, shaping, formulating and jguidyag the. policy of the Government.

As you are aware, Sir., in the past when Shri Jawatarlal Nehru "was the Primp. Minister every session had a useful debate (on foreign affairs. He would introduce the sul^ect, be would speak on the subject and again he replied on it- But t this practice died along with him. My first suggestion would be that this healthy' and sound-practice should be revived and foreign affairs should be debated by Parliament, during every. session as was so in The ^earlier days.

Secondly, Sir, foreign policy being very vital as I said and situated as* we are, requires a thrust, a focus, definition of ipriorities, perspectives and the goals. It is not enough to deal with these things in-a desultory fashion at random off and on as situation arises. In foreign policy" we; shoufd abandon the habit of living day-; ~to*day. It should not be the politics emanating from a situation arising at the time. Sir, the nation requires vision. I am reminded of a proverb of the testament, "if there is no vision or -wneroer there is nO vision, people will -tfie. " 1'oreign policy-of the country requires a vision'of its-own; what is the perspective we should'have and what are the parameters within which, we have got to function? Sir, it is regretful, over a period'of time, '•there has been consider-jaHe lackadaisical attitdde imported, bourn -^ght, in into the working „of the foreign. policy cel|g which are operating in the Government of India. I do not see same fervour, the same unity, the same pupposfulness in the working of the Min istry l'seif. There are prorAmerican sections m the Ministry, -pro-Soviet seet, ons in the -Ministry. I do not think there are any pro-Indian sections in the -Ministry funutionlng. l*erhaps, you know, Lord Palmeston said when he was asked in Parliament, what is the main theme -of your-feleing policy He said, my main theme, my main goal, my main principle is tha I the nation's interest should remain paramount always. Though I do not want to extend this to a ridiculous length, I "would li'ite to emphasize the importance of tiie statement. While dealing with global affairs, 'international issues, you should n6i be blind to your own interests, the-basic interest of the nation. I say this in spiteof the that I know, in some areas, in some fields; the national interest and international interest converge copulate. They are co-terminus. But of late, I find the Governmet js singularly lacking in defining' our interest and defining our goals.

|-TAs Deputy Ghairman in the Chair]

Therefore, sMadam, my another suggestion Would he the GoyerBment should /come with a white paper-wherein it should tell the nation, tell the world, what are the basic imperatives that. guide our foreign policy. The foreign policy of a country -does -not come from the blue. The geography of a nation, th£ history of a nation, 'the-culture of a-nation, the traditions, the 'compulsions of the time shave an over-riding bearing on. the formulation -ef the foreign inolicy-. of a country. So, . while a white paper is. issued, uaturally •these factors, these vital'factors, have got to be taken into consideration. There is an iron law of international politics, just as there is an iron law of wages in economics. The iron law of international politics compels =that no powerful country in the. world will like any pther country in the. world to-lSsecome more powerful or equallypowerful. This is the. iron '. law of international -politics. This is, in -other wonts, the balanceifcrf power concept. This is, in other, words, t the. politics *M* equilibrium. In 1550s the international system, wa» divided between two rigid

. [Shri M. g, ' Gucupadaswamy]

blocs. But in 1960s there was a lessening, of this rigidity between the two powerful bations in particular. And it proved a death-knell *to* the bipolar world. China which was a part of the Soviet system got put of that system. France which was a part of the American system also got out "of that system. Therefore, there was this, disintegration of the two power blocs system which prevailed in 1950s. With the 1970s a further diffusion of power had occurred within the international system. 'As a part of this diffusion, • the middle powers have acquired a greater'political importance than before. India was one. After 1970s India has become a strong middle power, particularly after the. 1971 Bangladesh War. But after 1970s, and with the beginning of 1980s> there has , been a consistent onslaught, attack,, on our position as a middle power; particularly thte United States would not allow India to become a middle power. Grudgingly Nixon, after some time during his Presidency, admitted that India is a powerful , country in'South-Asia. But still India's position as a middle powe has been considerably eroded because of various things and particularly because no superpower would like India to grow up. That is the point. Madam, agnation's strength depends upon its defensive capability arid it depends upon other factors too. India has got a large population. It is a vast subcontinent and it is vast fa area. It has defensive capability and R has got a subcontinental economy and resources. In, , addition, it has got a large army. But India still cannot maintain its position as a middle power because it has no offensive weapons. It does not have offensive weapons at all. Its defensive capability is very much limited and it has no adequate sophisticated strategic weapons which are necessary to. make a country powerful. - In addition, it has no free floating resources. In other words, it has no economic surpluses. In the world of today,

> , if you want to- influence people and win friends, you must have economic surpluses which you can use to your advantage; Vou can use it to your advantage by apportioning or sharing your economic prosperity Tto the other countries

(vhich you like. We do not have those resources, those surplus economic resources. That is why the country is still struggling to establish itself as a power. The United States knows that Pakistan, though it can be called a frontline State as far ag they are concerned, cannot face ~ the Soviet Union; it cannot. Obviously. In spite of that, they are arming Pakistan to the 'teeth, to the maximum. The purpose is to contain India, not to contain IRifssia. Russia cannot be contained because it is a superpower. Even if Pakistan serves as a 'rrontline State and. vides bases for the United States, its cacy is limited. But Its efficacy is great in - the matter of* containing the growing power, of India. - No superpower including IRussia will allow India to become a superpower. This is my ' view. Russia does not want China to grow equal to its own strength. Therefore, we should realise that American aid to Pakistan is , not only to equip: Pakistan against Russia to a limited extent, it is also to contain India and Indian supremacy,. We must have this aspect as a part of our consideration when we formulated policies. Madam, America knows that China is not a friend of India. It may not be Hostile to.. India, but definitely it is not a mend of India. We know it. In the long run, in Asia the rivalry between India and , China may become ail important because of the geographical situation and because of the potential we have. So, when we talk of our neighbours, we should not lose perspective that China is also our ineighbour. We have got a long-drawn frontier with China. Therefore,, in our calculations, we should ta£e China, Pakistan and the Middle East into consideration while formulating our[5] policy. It js said that nations arm themselves because it becomes necessary due to compulsions and because it is necessary in the existing circumstances. Nations arm themselves because there is mistrust among nations. So long as mistrust continues, nations have to >arm themselves, -Mistrust does not' emanate from defence preparations and the Army. You arm yourself because there is mistrust. Not mistrust because you are armed. Therefore, when there is distrust and suspicion among neighbours. and also in the world, India has got to prepare i[f]self. As I said earlier, VOUT defence strategy has got to be revampeb". You must also have offensive strategy. Offence

is the best form of defence. All'of you are aware of that. In spite- of. our best efforts, we have not been able, to keep the external forces away from the Indian Ocean and *bom* the'sub-continent. We have failed in that. The blame is not entirely ours. There are different factors which "were responsible for this failure on our part. But the fact remaips that-, the Governments of India has failed and this, nation has. failed *to'*keep the external forces away and check them from operating in the sub-continent, in the Indian Ocean and in South-East Asia. We are still [x] seeing that some countries in South Asia, in, South-East Asia and in other regipns,, ' are acting as proxies of the super powers. They are just proxies. They have no 'dependent policy of their own in global politics. India is "in a very dangerous, vulnerable position: - Madam,, we have established an Association of South Asian countries—SAARC. We welcome it, I. would also go along with the Government that (his has gat to be consolidate^ and strengthened. But SAAR. C i_s. passing through a very critical phase, ' through a crisis. For, any association of nations, goodwill is important, peace is'important. The interests of thisregion have got to be hat-' monised. I am reminded of the famous saying of Madiiayelli. that peace is-the *j* breathing time for thp Governments *to* Contrive -ana plot. It should not happen. It wastfhe politics. of the 18th and 19th " centuries. Even now some of the Super powers are continuing, to observe this concept in reality. Thi_s Government -and this country hav_e asserted many times in the past -that they believe in peace. We are.. Committed ttT the United Nations:. We believe in the sovereignty and the integrity and the independence of the nations. We believe in the freedom of the human race. We have said all this. We have been repeating it. But| I say that this. rhetoric has got to be translated into reality. We should "try" to help the process of norma-•lisation first and foremost with our neighr bours. Pakistan is an important factor. It is being equipped by America, as I said, earlier, for its. own designs. But there is deep mistrust between India and Pakistan/ There is no denying of this fact So long as this mistrust and suspicion and hatred between the. two countries persist, normalisation* is impossible between these two countries. Pakistan is on the road to hav_e a nucleatf. bomb. I* tpite of this, America is helping Pakistan with the most sophisticated weapons, and the survellance planes in addition. This will introduce a 'dangerous element, a very destablising element for the SAARC. On the other side, China is occupying a part of our territory even now. We have reacted sharply against the development in Pakistan. But I do not see the same vigour, the same aggressiveness and firmness against China. Why? China has really occupied our territory. And I am not sure whether China and India are going to talk again, will meet agahj in the next round in India., China is taking an aggressive posture. It is blaming us that we are concentrating our troops- on our border, Whereas the fact is that China has been

: concentrating its troops all along, the line, not now, for the last many years^ They have built roads-, camps, shelters, and they have made preparations., For what? But the Indian reaction, particularly the Government of India's reaction is pitiful in this. ' I do not advocate war with China,

I do believe that this has got to be set-tied bjr negotiation, effective negotiation. We made a historical blunder long time past. I, 'dd not want to go into that question when Pandit Nehru declared that Tibet is not sovereign and mat it is under the suzerainty of China. That was the. biggest mistake made. Nothing like that was in the records. It was only the invention of the British to suit their convenience to win over China. They said you havd got notional control over Tibet. "During the pre-British days there -. was nothing like the suzerainty of China'over Tibet. In the Treaty of 1914, three—parties participated, one. from China one from Tibet and one from India. They sighed the Treaty of 1914. The Tibetan representative went to the. Conference as a representative of an independent country. Therefore, we committed a blunder, a historic^ blunder, in recognising China's suzerainty,. overTibet. No power in the world, has recognised it till now. Only India and Britain have accepted it. Anyway, I do not want to -go into mis past history. I Just wanted to remind the House of this. We are reaping the fruit of that today. Why is China on our border? Because of that today way is

' Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy] arid that is why we are having all this difficulty jwith China. But we cannot unsettle. what is settled already. Therefore, I would now like the Government of India to have a time-frame within which they can settle this issue.. Otherwise, how , Iong can this go on? It cannot go on for ever and for ever. You and China should sit. together, draw out a plan. a timeframe, within which you should settle the entire matter. -There is no question of our territory south of the McMahon^line in the Eastern side to be handed over to China there is no question oh that.

Therefore, it is necessary with a view to have peaceful relations arid friendly and normal cooperation, with China that we should come to a settlement with • China through negotiations, through. jifec-tive negotiations not by meeting once in a way, but by continuous meetings. Till you arrive at a solution. There should be continuous meetings at official level, followed by Ministerial level and later on by meetings between the heads of Governments. This is necessary; Then, coming to the other factor which is destab-lishing, which is causing tension and conflict, is Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has really become a festering sore to India. I do not want to go into all the details because we have debated, this off anl on in this House. But all our efforts at mediation' have failed. This is a fact. I would ask my friend Mr N. D. Tiwari whether 'ie is still hopef. ul of mediation and settle the ' matter. If he can do that, nothing like it. I am with him. But my misgivings are, he has failed and he is going to fail because today Sri'Lanka is much more vindictive than before. Tayewardene feels, he can settle the matter through military means. He is talking of peace and negotiation, quly with the Government of India! but he is not talking in the same language with the ethnic minorities there. There has been daily massacfe. There is a virtual genocide , and yiolationlof human rights. Men, women; and children are being killed everyday. -Sri.; Lanka has become boiling cauldron for the. Tamils. I ask him whether his conciliation, his friendly persuasion, ' his mediation and his diplomacy will solve this issue in the immediate future. I would like him to do two things, without ejaooriling my point on that. One should immediately iake stock of tne_ situation. There is nulitory operation, there is violence going on. So, an immediate assessment of the situation, is necesswy and also the efficacy of mediation. Secondly, he should; advise all the Tamil groups who are divided to come together. With divisions-among themselves, it is difficult to negotiate. Therefore, the Government of India should bring all these militants or non-militants, the moderates, all of them . together and 19th December proposal should be pursued. That should form the basis for negotiations Incidentally, the Government should tell the Sri Lanka Government to stop its military operations. There should not be any killings at all. There should be lifting of the economic embargo pn tbe North and the East, because it is the women and the children who always suffer. The 'Government should effectively intervene.

Lastly, may I suggest, an effective warning is necessary; otherwise, I am afraid, Sri Lanka Government will not take you seriously. A very effective warning is necessary, warning which will bring them[1] to senses, and a warning which will convey the message that continuation of this genocide may not be tolerated now, in the past. This has got to he made clear to them.

Madam, then, Indian Ocean. This, is another important area where all. of us are concerned. As on; today, both the superpowers have got their naval ships, nuclear naval ships. Americans have got more, more facilities than the Russians.

But a decision was taken long back, to convene a international conference, in Colombo in 1981. It *wis* repeated later on in 1982 and 1983. This was to make the Indian Qcean a bone of peace. I do no know what happened to that effort I *do* nOt know whether it is still being continued by the Government of India or they have lost interest in 3his. I still maintain that an mternational conference on the militarisation of the Indian Ocean should be convened. We are taking so much interest In apartheid, which is very necessary. This is another aspect where the whole world is aJheeifned, in which we are deeply involved. But in tho

mtter of the Indian ocean, i would raw the Government of lndia to tave the initiative knd bring about international cWn-Iference so Mt the Indian Ocean t can be declared a zftni of peace. Time of bell rings

Lastly, Madam, I calrne across two statements, by Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan.; They are very important. ^ They foretell or prognosticate *the shape* of things to COmev Madam, President Rea--gah said on, 22nd Septemfeer, 1986, while addressing tiie United Nations, These, are his-words. j quote:

"Peace is-more than just tfie absence of war. True peace is justice. True peace is freedom and true peace dictates the recognition of human rights. "

Here is the Quotation of Mr Gor bachev. In his speech delivered at Vladivostoe, he observed quote;

Mankind sliving thought a difficultdranmatic time. "but It has reserve ofstrength wliich allows It' not simply tosurvive butto *teran* to live in a new civilsed world. In other words;to life the threat 'of 'war, inpeace "and freedom, when benifits of 'Han and the maximaum development of THE POSSIBLLITIES of ^bnality. will he'the highest criterion but they requirePersistent stugggle against the common enemy with threat of universal destric , tion.

Madam, of late, there seem to be 'heialtfiy'sigfts, -good ^signs. that boththe'sup. er-power are having a liberaj approach towards *ach oher. Mr, Gortoachey, afc 'you "know, • suiggestea: ' some iime tack thai he is prepared-to withdraw the medium range muclear -missiles. Americans did not trust "the "Russians on this. Now, when days back visited Moscow, just a few days back, he &«d talks "with his. counterpart in Russia. At that time, Gorbachev $matte made dramatic an anoucement which -lot only George \ Shulz supricse but also Amrican. erntnent and it came to us here He feas' said, significantly, mat he is ^eparecflto 4flsmalftle 'sliort-range missiles in Europe. He talked of middle-range missiles earlier, but he went further now that not only he would ije-move middle-range missiles but he would destroy all these missiles, both middle-range and short-range missiles. America was not prepared for this kind of a sud den announcement by Gorbachev. Here is an opportunity. There is crisis in the world. There is the crisis of arma ment and nuclear race, tensions and con flict, strife of various sorts. There are "alliances, groupings, blocs, bases all round the world. Here is <i statement made ty Gorbachev, a very impor tant statement 1 take it, which I think Americans have* welcomed. After some time they recovered from flieir shock. They did not expect it from Gorbachev. They recovered and hey seemed fo have wel come it. *So,* I think this Is the be ginning of the end of detrrence. - I thought, all of us thought, detdnte Vas daad sometime past. This however gives an opening. This crisis which is bede viling the world has to 1>e converted, changed to an opportunity. The challen ges that we are facing today in the world have ' to be changed to opportunities of conciliation, peace and friendship. Anti Ittaia "should play an sfective role. 'Firstly, it should 'stabilise, ctJisoliadte its position in South 'Asia. It jfhou'ld try 'to remove '{he mistrust, suspicion and misgivings that are' operating among our "neighbousrs, 'settle the Chinese border is sue with us and'men, try to dismantle the 'apaffMed. 'feut'mofe than that, India and the Tiohaligried powers should take this tq>p6ttuhity and influence the great po wers to "begin their talk, ifcd talk effective-. fy. If missiles are dismantled, in Europe, this 'will' pave the way'for reduction in conventional arms later on.. fhen 'be United Nations can become more effective. International relations will become more 3p^cefuV%ienuTyi -There could bo mutually beneficial all countries. In in atmoiphere of peace in me; neighbourhood in; •& growing peace in the world, fiSdia can play very effective role. Therefore, Wadam, I w»ultf like my narayan Datt Tiwari, and the prime Minister to giver

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

There is one more point which I forgot, to ^po'mt out, and that is our diplomacy abroad. It has got to be strengthened and rationalised. In many, missions I - have seen our officials are very callous and indifferent, I am not talking of their u callousness or indifference to the Membsps of Parliament. I do not mind that, but -on' issues they are callous, indifferent and they are not up to date. I think the Foreign Service needs to be stren-gthened, reorganised, streamlined. Proper expertise has got to be built and I would like, in this context that the. Government should think of encouraging expert groups like other countries to have studies made on problem areas. Give them money, give them help, let the expert group3 function effectively in various areas, realms and fields,, on various issues. That has sot to be done.. It is riot being done at all. We depend entirely or mostly on foreign Affairs Ministry for every tiling. That is not, nece"ssary. Theifit is not correct to give up appointing public men fes ambassadors abroad. Of late, I / am told Jhere is discouragement. of appointing public men tovarious Chanceries.. If that is the decision, it is a wrong decision. Public men can prove better than professional diplomats in this as ours is a multi-dimensional world, complicated world. Complex situations do arise. A - politician, a leader can play a better role, , a far effective role than a professional diplomat. I do not say that professional diplomats should not go. They should. They are there. But there should be & healthy mixing up of the politician and the diplomat while postings are done by the Ministry to various Chanceries of the world

SHRI p' N. SUKUL (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, there' is no doubt about itand I- agree with my predecessor that the external, affairs are as important for a country as the internal affairs and both., are interdependent also. For a sovereign State, it is very important how it is viewed, how. it is looked upon. by other countries and what international goodwill it enjoys. As regards India, there i» no doubt about it that we enjoy consiaeraoie internatioial goodwill and it is because of a very, successful foreign policy that. all our leaders like Pt, Nehru, Mri. Gandhi have been hailed as world leaders with;.. a lot of international following. Our -4 present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is also. following the same policy.

For four decades almost, sine© our In dependence, our foreign policy has re mained the same. It is one sphere where our Governments has enjoyed goodwill even amongst the progressive elements of our- Opposition parties. They have sup-' ported it. As-Mr. Gurupadaswamy was saying, while building our international imaged we should not ignore our own interests, the basic interests, of the country. It is a ' matter of. great satisfaction that our leaders like Pt. Nehru and Mrs. Gandhi, and even Shri Rajiv Gandhi, have never lost sight of A our basic interests and our foreign policy has never militated against our basic interests. That is why today we are the most developd among the develop-in counries of the world; we are the lea-, der of the developing countries. That is why in the fields of industry, agriculture! technology, we have been able to make such rapid strides. There lies the success of our philosophers, of our leaders.

As I wag saying, there has been a defl-" nite consistency in our foreign policy. And, this, consistency has been there only be- • cause we have stuck to eertairi principles; " certain norms. We believe 'n $eace and co-existence, we believe in non-1; 00 P. M. alignment, non-interference inethers' affairs and mutual re-gard for the sovereignty ofother nations. ..

THE DEPUTV CHAIRMAN: Now, before I adjourn the House for lunch, I have to - announce that the honourable, Chairman foas desired that the Calling-Attention on Media. he taken up on Tuesday, the 28th April. The House stand*

adjourned for lunch and will meet again a, 2. 30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock..

. The House reassembled after lunch at, thirty-four minutes past two of the clock,

l»e Vice-Chairman (Sforimati Kanak ' Mukhevjee); in the Chair

RESOLUTION RETNEW SUG4R POLICY

THE VICP-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KANAK MOKHERJEE): Shri Virendra Verma to move the Resolution regarding the new sugar policy.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूं:—

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि सरकार द्वारा घोषित नयी चीनी नीति न तो गन्ना उत्पादकों और न ही उपभोक्ताओं के हित में है, बल्कि चीनी मिल मालिकों के हितों का संवर्धन करती है, यह सभा सिफारिश करती है कि:—

(i) गन्ने का लाभकारी मूल्य, गन्ने और चीनी की उत्पादन लागत और मूल्यों में सामान्य वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुये वैज्ञानिक पद्धति पर आधारित होना चाहिये जिससे कि अधिक मात्रा में गन्ना और चीनी का उत्पादन करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके;

(ii) सहकारी चीनी मिलों का स्वामित्व शेयरधारियों (गन्ना उत्पादकों) को तत्काल अन्तरित किया जाना चाहिये और लाभ को प्रति वर्ष शेयरधारियों में नियमित रूप से वितरित किया जाना चाहिये;

(iii) नये चीनी एककों की स्थापना का प्रमुख आधार गन्ना क्षेत्र और चीनी की वसूली होना चाहिये;

(iv) नयी और आधुनिक चीनी मिलें एक दूसरे से 25 कि०मी० से कम दूरी पर नहीं होनी चाहिये और पेराई क्षमता गन्ने की उपलब्धता के अनुसार 2500 मीटरी टन की बजाय 1500 और 1800 मीटरी टन के बीच होनी चाहिये;

(v) देश में समस्त पुरानी और अप्रचलित चीनी मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण का एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जाना चाहिये और उसे तत्काल लागू किया जाना चाहिये ; और

(vi) मिल क्षेत्रों में गन्ना अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम तथा अन्य विकास गतिविधियों यथा सिंचाई, सड़कों का निर्माण, नालियों की व्यवस्था आदि को उपयुक्त रूप में बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ।"

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, भारत विश्व का प्रमुख गन्ना उत्पादक देश है । ससार में जितना गन्ना पैदा होता है उसका 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल इंडिया में है । सन् 1981-82, 1982—83 में भारत ने 84 लाख 36 हजार और 82 लाख 32 हजार टन क्रमश: चीनी का उत्पादन किया । विदेशों को चीनी भी भेजी और आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा भी भारत ने अर्जित की थी । किन्तु इसके पश्चात् उत्पादकों की उपेक्षा की गई और सन् 1984 से सन् 1986 के दो वर्षों में 33 लाख टन चीनी का विदेश से आयात किया गया। जो देश विदेशों को चीनी भेजकर विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता है जिसने दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन करके रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है वह मजबूर हो जाय विदेशों से चीनी मंगाने के लिये अपनी विदेशी मुद्रा गवांकर तो यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है । जिन चीजों में हम विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं उनमें भी हम विदेशों से विदेशी मुद्रा गंवाकर के आयात करें तो यह हमारे लिये लज्जा की बात है और 800 करोड़ रुपये की चीनी हमने इन दो वर्षों में मंगाई है । चालू सीजन में 7 लाख टन चीनी का आयात किये जाने के आदेश हैं । महोदया, यह ऐसा क्यों हुआ है ? कहां किसानों की उपेक्षा हुई ? क्यों चीनी का उत्पादन गिरा ? क्यों गन्ने का उत्पादन गिरा ? सन् 1981—82, 1982—83, 1983—84 के वर्षों में जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन ने गन्ने के मूल्य की संस्तुति की थी भारत सरकार ने वह संस्तुति स्वीकार नहीं की और गन्ने का स्टेटयुटरी मूल्य तीनों वर्षों में लगातार 13 रुपये क्विंटल ही रखा